Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1828. [NO. 175.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission
BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

NEW CONFECTIONARY,
FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisns, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.
January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,
Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Iredell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the classes of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are $2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; $5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of $1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.
Mount Mourne, Feb. 4, 1828.—3t71.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Charles Temple *vs.* John A. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t74—per. adv. $2.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,
By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE

is a beautiful *dark bay*, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is inferior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigee:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse *Young Sir Archie*, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Linclon county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his gran-dam by the imported horse Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

January 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON, }
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN." }

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pastorage will be furnised gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.
February 12, 1828.—5t77.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
JANUS.

HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Twig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.
Febuary 28, 1828.—8t80.

NOTICE,

THAT in pursuance to a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

TRACT of LAND

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North-Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary outhouses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another TRACT of LAND, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely

NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.

A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WILLIAM C. M'ANS, }
JOHN N. HIFER, } *Trustees.*

State of North-Carolina, } *Lincoln County.* }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Sessions, 1828.

Andrew Friday, *vs.* Joseph Martin.

Original Attachment, levied on land, being an undivided interest in the real estate of James Rutledge, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Martin, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in January, 1828.

VARDY M'BEE.
March 4th, 1828—6t76—pr. adv. $2.

THOS. GREER, Sen'r's. ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the Estate of THOMAS GREER, sen. deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make settlement; and all having claims against the estate, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

THOS. J. GREER,
ANDREW GREER,
SAMUEL NEEL,
JOHN HARTT, } *Executors.*
February 29, 1828—4t-7

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership formerly under the firm of DAVISON & DEWESE, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

THOMAS DAVISON
JONATHAN DEWESE.
March 4th, 1828-3t.

Politics of the Day.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a very numerous assemblage of the freemen of Mecklenburg county, convened at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, 1828, on motion of Col. John Sloan, JOSEPH WILSON, Esq was called to the chair; and on motion of Washington Morrison, Esq. *Isaac Alexander*, sen. and *James M. Hutchison*, Esqrs. were appointed secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, in an able and eloquent address, of considerable length. After which, on motion of Dr. Stephen Fox, a committee, composed of Wm J. Alexander, Thomas B. Smartt, and Washington Morrison, Esqrs. Gen. Michael M'Leary, Maj. Matthew Bain, Col. John Sloan, and Dr. Samuel Henderson, was appointed to report an address and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting on the subject for which it was convened. The committee then withdrew; and shortly afterwards returned, and submitted the following report:

Animated by the same patriotic zeal and devotion to the principles of liberty, which, during the dark and portentous period of the Revolution, distinguished their hardy and chivalrous ancestors; and anxious to preserve, pure and unimpaired, the republican institutions of their country; a portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county have this day assembled together for the purpose of declaring to the world the stand which they design to occupy in the approaching presidential contest.

The friends of Gen. Jackson in this county, confident in their superiority, have not heretofore exerted themselves actively in his cause; hence it has idly been reported, and by some perhaps believed, that the vote of Mecklenburg will be given to the Administration candidate. We cannot for a moment believe that an opinion so entirely at variance with the fact, could have been circulated for any other purpose than mere political effect. If, however, the inaction of the friends of Gen. Jackson should have led any into the error of believing that Mr. Adams could in any event, obtain a majority of votes in this county, the time has now arrived when they should be awakened from the delusion in which they have so fondly indulged. The freemen of Mecklenburg still hold in proud remembrance the gallant deeds of their patriotic ancestors; they yet remember, with pride and exultation, that it was here the ball of the Revolution received its first impulse; that here, in the village Charlotte, their chivalrous forefathers, smarting under the wrongs of British oppression, *met on the 20th May*, 1775, and unfurling the standard of freedom, *first* raised the banner cry of liberty. Cherishing such recollections, and stimulated by an example so bright and glorious, the high minded citizens of Mecklenburg can never think of yielding their support to a coalition, whose policy tends to the destruction of the best interests of our country.

The struggle, fellow-citizens, in which we are engaged, is one of the deepest importance and concern to every individual in this country: it is emphatically "a struggle of principle." Those pure institutions purchased by the blood of our forefathers, have been rudely assailed; and by the arts & stratagems of an aristocratic combination, nearly wrested from our grasp. It is to reinstate, on its former basis, the good old cause of the people, founded on the principles of republicanism, that the present struggle has been commenced—that cause, to gain which Washington hazarded his life in the field; and to establish which, Jefferson toiled and labored in the cabinet.

In accordance with a common usage and custom in such cases, your committee will proceed to lay before the meeting a few of the leading and prominent causes upon which their opposition to the present Administration is founded; an enumeration of the whole would swell this address greatly beyond its proper limits.

Although your committee admit that Mr. Adams was promoted to the presidential chair in accordance with the *forms* of the constitution, it is obvious that he obtained that office against the wishes of a majority of the people of the United States: this, it may be alleged, can be no objection; your committee are constrained to think differently: a President of the United States should possess the confidence of the people; unless this be the case, the patronage and policy of the Administration must and will be governed and controlled, not by the solid interests of the country, but with a single view of upholding its power. Your committee beleive that the policy of the present Administration has been such as to justify the common, nay, almost universal expression of distrust and dissatisfaction, which it is evident now pervades our country. Your committee would call your attention to the first message of Mr Adams, as containing his views on the tariff & internal improvment. He recomends a tariff of duties amouting almost to a prohibition; thereby attempting to impose an additional burden on the agriculturist, to support the manufacturer. He recommends a syetem of internal improvement to be carried into effect, upon a scale well calculated to drain our treasury of its last cent. In his mission to Panama, Mr. Adams arrogated a new power to himself, unknown to the constitution; and violated a maxim of the father of his country, in endeavouring to engage us in entangling alliances with the Government of South-America.

Your committee believe that the present Administration has sedulously employed the patronage of this government in sustaining itself in power. It is believed that the peculiar interests of this section of the United States, have been shamefully neglected in regard to the West India trade. The course of the Administration was such as to subject the state of North-Carolina to the loss of its profitable trade to the British West India Islands. The arrogant tone assumed by Mr. Adams, towards the Governor of Georgia, when he threatened, in a style of kingly authority, to march a hostile force against that state, is highly censurable: it betrays a haughty and ungovernable spirit, which for the gratification of its own arbitrary desires, is recklessly disposed to plunge us in a bloody war with a peaceful sister state. These, as before stated, are but a few of the objections which exist to the present Administration; but we object to Mr. Adams because we have no confidence in his political principles: We first see him in the Senate of the United States, a federalist in principle as he professed, and opposed to the acquisition of Louisiana, and to her reception into the Union as a free state. In the spring of the year A. D. 1807, he presides over a meeting convened for the purpose of prostrating the Administration of Mr. Jefferson; and in the winter of the same year, we find him abandoning that party, denouncing its views and principles, and advocating the dangerous doctrine that the recommendation of the president compelled the senate of the United States to *act*, and not *deliberate!* To these objections, we add, that Mr. Adams was educated and schooled in foreign courts (which has been the boast of his friends) a tutelage ill calculated to inspire a profound respect for the republican institutions of our country; but on the contrary well adapted to inculcate the opinion that our government, in his own language, is "weak and penurious," and that the representative of a free people should not "be palsied by the will of his constituents."

Your committee believe that the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency, will promote the best interests of our country: we have the fullest confidence in his capacity and political integrity. In his youth, we find him engaged in the glorious controversy, which resulted in our Independence: we see him in maturer age filling the highest offices of trust which his country could confer on him: and we see him retiring from them with the entire confidence of his constituents, and without a murmur of disapprobation, or a solitary reflection upon his integrity. We have seen him commanding the armies of our country whilst engaged in a war with ruthless enemies. In this situation, he is seen to display talents of the first order, and devotion to his country, which induced him to risk every thing dear to him as a soldier and patriot, to save his country. During the last presidential canvass, we behold him within the reach of the highest office in the gift of a great nation—no law of the republic was to be violated, no feeling of the heart to be outraged, no prejudices of mankind to be shocked, at the reception of it; but he subdued the temptation, as he subdued the foes of his country, and rejected the offer with disdain. In such a man, as President of the United States, the people may safely confide the high destinies of this country.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider that course of policy pursued by the present Administration, as inimical to the best interests of this country; and that we will use all fair and honourable means to prevent the re-election of John Quincy Adams.

Resolved, That reposing entire confidence in the firmness, republican honesty, and intelligence of Andrew Jackson, we will use every honest endeavour to aid in promoting his election to the presidency.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the resolutions entered into by the Jackson meetings in Cabarrus and Lincoln, and will cordially co-operate with them in the appointment of delegates, to meet and nominate a candidate for Elector friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Resolved, Therefore, that Maj. Benjamin Morrow, Charles Alexander, Col. Evan Alexander, Joseph M'Connaughey, Esq. and David Parks, Esq. compose a committee to meet the Cabarrus and Lincoln delegates, at this place, on Wednesday the 27th inst.

Resolved, That the delegates representing this electoral district, when they shall have nominated a suitable person as a candidate for an elector, that they forward his name to the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh.

Resolved, That Major Jonathan Harris, Col. Wm. B. Porter, the Rev. Isaac Greer, William Campbell, Esq. John Barnett, sen. Dr. Stephen Fox, Philemon Morris, Esq. Thomas Byers, Capt. Azariah Coburn, Peter Rape, Col. David Karr, Wm. J. Morrison, Capt Wm. P. Springs, Joseph Blackwood, Esq. Wm. J. Wilson, Robert Watson, Capt. Samuel Meacham, Charles G. Alexander, James P. Rodgers, Robt. B. Parks, Dr. James G. Porter, John Ingram, Esq. Capt. Darling Belk, Hugh McCain, Thos N. Alexander, Thomas A. Norment, Orin Pearce, Col. Wm. N. Parks, Major Abraham C. Labatt, Wm. Flennikin, jr. Henry Massy, jr. John Weeks, Esq. Alex. Nesbit, Wm. Pyron, Jonas Rudisill, sen. Isaac Frasier, compose the committee of correspondence and vigilance for the county of Mecklenburg.

Resolved, That we adopt the central Jackson committee of vigilance and correspondence formed at Raleigh, on the 24th Dec. 1827.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and that copies thereof be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, North-Carolina Journal, Western Carolinian, and Catawba Journal, for publication.

JOSEPH WILSON, *Chairman.*

ISAAC ALEXANDER, Sen. }
JAMES M. HUTCHISON, } *Secretaries.*

Extract of a letter, dated Rochester, New-York, Feb. 24th, 1828.

"Western New-York is constantly making the most important demonstrations in favor of the Administration. I have seldom witnessed so much zeal and enthusiasm as now pervade the country. A spontaneous sentiment of confidence and attachment to an Administration that is upholding the honor and advancing the interests of the country, seems to animate every citizen. This village evinces a character for intelligence and patriotism which we are proud to proclaim. Of our sixteen hundred electors, not one hundred, if even seventy five, can be induced to vote against the Administration. Our county will give at least 3000 majority against the Jackson ticket for Elector and Governor. These facts are indisputable. The few, very few, Jackson men we have among us, are forced to admit their truth. The county of Erie is full as strong for the Administration as Monroe. Indeed, there will scarcely be the show of opposition in Genesee, Niagara, Chatanque, Cattaragus, Erie, Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, or Ontario; and there will be triumphant majorities for us in Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Tompkins.

Mr. Adams will receive at least twenty-four of the Electoral votes of N. York. The districts now represented by Messrs. Garnsey, Tracy, Barnard, Magee, Marvin, and Maynard, Woodcock, Stower, Wright, and Bonner, Storrs, Chase, Taylor, Keese, Strong, Martindale, and Silas Wood, are certain to choose Administration Electors. The death of Mr. Clinton, for whose sake many distinguished politicians designed to throw their influence into the Jackson scale, will probably save the districts represented by Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Dickinson, Markell, and John J. Wood. In Messrs. Oakley, Belden, Hobbie, and Hoffman's districts, the probabilities are against, and in Messrs. Earll, Garrow, and Hallock's districts, they are in favor of the success of the Administration Electors. The only districts, therefore, decidedly for Jackson, are the city of New-York, and those represented by Messrs. John C. Clark, De Graff and Ward.

"*Thus stands the case in New-York.*" I am not making an idle estimate of the strength. I neither deceive myself, nor wish to deceive others. My judgment is entirely satisfied, and my confidence will not be disappointed. *Mr. Adams, let me repeat it, will receive twenty four, if not twenty-six, of the Electoral votes of N. York.*

Those who now boast of the strength of Gen. Jackson in this State, were equally confident that its vote would be given to Mr. Crawford in 1824. It was my fortune to differ with them then, as I do now. A letter which I then wrote, and which was published in your paper, assuring you that twenty-five Adams Electors would be chosen, was considered, and this will be represented, to be an absurdity. The ballot boxes, however, then vindicated my opinions, as they will in the coming conflict."—*Nat. Journal.*

An Episcopalian Society has been formed at Tallahassee, (Florida) to be in connexion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S.

Poetry.

MEMORY.—BY W. WORDSWORTH.

A pen—to register; a key—
That winds through secret wards
Are well assigned to Memory
By allegoric bards.

And not inaptly might be given
A pencil to her hand;
That, softening objects, sometimes even
Outstrips the heart's demand;

That smoothes forgone distress—the lines
Of lingering care subdues,
Long-vanished happiness refines,
And clothes in brighter hues:

Yet, like a tool of fancy works,
Those spectres to dilate,
That startle conscience as she lurks
Within her lonely seat.

O, that our lives which flee so fast,
In purity were such
That not an image of the past
Should fear that pencil's touch!

Retirement then might hourly look
Upon a soothing scene;
Age steal to his allotted nook
Contented and serene,

With heart as calm as lakes that sleep
In frosty moonlight glistening;
Or mountain rivers, where they creep
Along a channel smooth and deep,
To their own far-off murmurs listening.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Description of the Kangaroos, from "A two years" residence in New South Wales.

"Our largest animals are the *Kangaroos*, all of which are fine eating, being clear of fat, except about the tail, tasting much like venison, and making most delicious stews and steaks, the favourite dish being what is called a *streamer*, composed of steaks and chopped tail, (with a few slices of salt pork,) stewed with a very small quantity of water for a couple of hours in a close vessel. We have the *forest kangaroo* of grey colour, with longish fur, inhabiting the forests; the *wallaroo*, of a blackish colour, with coarse shaggy fur, inhabiting the hills; and the *red kangaroo*, with smooth short close fur of a reddish colour, (resembling considerably in firmness and texture the fur of the sea otter,) inhabiting the open forests; and all of these varieties attain the weight of two hundred pounds and upwards when full grown. The *vallabee* and *paddymalla* grow to about sixty pounds each, and inhabit the bushes and broken hilly country. The *rock kangaroo* is very small, living among the rockiest portions of the mountains; while the *kangaroo rat*, or more probably *rabbit*, is about the size of the smallest of the latter kind of animal, and lodges in hollow trees, hopping along like the other kangaroos with great speed and affording good sport in the chase.

"The kangaroos make no use of their short fore legs, except in grazing, when they rise upon them and their tail, bring their hind legs forward, and go nibbling upon all fours, pulling up occasionally some favourite plant with their fore paw, and sitting up bold and erect upon their hind houghs and tail, while they slowly bite and nibble it, shifting it from paw to paw like a boy protracting his repast on a juicy apple. When chased, they hop upon their hind legs, bounding onwards at a most amazing rate, the tail wagging up and down as they leap, and serving them for a balance. They will bound over gullies, and down declivities, the distance of thirty yards, and fly right over the tops of low brush-wood, so that in such places dogs stand very little chance with them; but, in a clear open country, soon tire them out. The dogs seize them generally by the hip, and throw them over; then fasten upon their throat, and finish them. But few dogs will attack a large kangaroo singly, some of the two hundred weight size often hopping off with three or four assailants hanging about them; and I was informed of one that actually carried a man to some distance. When a dog gets up close to a large kangaroo, it will often sit up on its tail and haunches, and fight the dog, turning adroitly round, (so as always to face him,) and pushing him off with the fore paws; or it will seize and hug him like a bear, ripping him up with the long sharp claw on its powerful hind leg. They are constantly indeed cutting and often killing dogs with this terrible weapon, which will tear out the bowels at a single kick; and a large kangaroo is on this account very dangerous even for a man to approach, when set at bay.

"The kangaroo has only one young at a time, which you may see attached by the mouth to the nipple inside the mother's pouch from the period it is the size of your thumb-top, and as bare and unshapely as a new born mouse, until it attains the size of a poodle-dog with a fine gloss coat of hair ready to leap out and hop along after the mother. It is amusing to see the young kangaroo pop its head out of the pouch, when the mother is grazing, and nibble too at the tender herbage which she is passing over. When hard hunted, the mother will stop suddenly, thrust her fore-paw into her pouch, drag out the young one and throw it away, that she may hop lighter alone. They are always *very* hard pressed, however, before they thus sacrifice the life of their offspring, to save their own; and it is painful to see the tender sympathetic looks they sometimes cast back at the poor helpless creatures they have been forced to desert. When the young kangaroo has attained a considerable size, it will crawl out, feed about, and creep in again to warm itself, or in case any danger approaches. The kangaroos feed early in the morning when the dew is on the grass, which is the best time to hunt them."

Distances at which Sounds are heard.—I recollect of being, many years ago, at the west end of Dunfermline, and hearing part of a sermon then delivering at a tent at Cairneyhill. I did not miss a word, although the distance must be something about two miles. It was the late Dr. Black of Dunfermline, who perhaps has seldom been surpassed for distinct speaking and a clear voice. The sound was such as I should have expected, in favourable circumstances, a quarter of a mile. The wind, which was steady but moderate, came in the direction of the sound. There are some miraculous stories of sermons being heard at many miles distant; but I did not view it in that light. I was riding westward, and at length saw the Doctor finishing his sermon, otherwise I should have doubted whether he had been at such a distance. Whether the sound had run along the road as in a tube, I cannot say. I think, has pretty good dikes, which might guide and confine the sound, aided by the wind. Some gaping ploughmen may surely be heard calling their horses more than two miles; and, were fishwives in the open country, their eloquence would probably extend still farther. Unfortunately most people, when they call aloud, are not intelligible. In Scripture, there seem to be instances of persons being heard far speaking from mountain tops, but perhaps they used a trumpet.

Ed. Philos. Magazine.

Treasures of the East.—The eastern hemisphere continues to have a certain venerable air with old men from a belief that the star of knowledge first enlightened its horizon: children delight in it from its containing the enchanting tales of the "Thousand and one Nights;" ladies admire its flowered muslins, rich shawls, pure pearls, and brilliant diamonds; merchants view it a source of commercial wealth; the naturalist, the botanist, and the geologist, search its plains, its forests, and its mountains, for unicorns, spikenard, splendid specimens of zeolite, and grand basaltic formations; the English soldier looks to its fields for a harvest of reputation; while pious missionaries sally forth with more than military zeal, to reclaim the millions of the East from their errors, and direct them in the path of life.

Sketches of Persia.

Cant.—The London Times quotes the following valuable example from the letter of a teacher in New South Wales, to his friends in England:—

"You will be glad to hear that I am doing well here, as an usher in a school, and have an ample salary to save money, so that on my return to my friends, I think I can make them happy. I am highly respected here, and so are all who behave well when they arrive here. The country is beautiful, and even in January the weather is sultry, though we have our cold season. I am intimate with the second person in the island, which gives me some consequence ——— I hope you have *forgotten the imprudence* that brought me hither, *though I doubt not the Lord hath ordained it for wise purposes!*"

The "*imprudence*," which "the Lord ordained for wise purposes," was an embezzlement. The wise purposes seem in the judgment of the writer, to have been the fixing him in a comfortable situation. When good fortune attends criminality itself, the issue is set to the account of "wise purposes;" when disaster is the consequence, it is placed to the account of inscrutable will. No rogue can understand why the Lord should chasten him—that is past human comprehension. But Divine Wisdom prescribes his favours.

It is curious to imagine, what the society of this same thriving settlement of thieves may be two thousand years hence. The ancestors of a portion of our proud nobility were thieves of one kind, the chieftain of rude times being often nothing better than a well-established robber. And why may not the descendants of another kind of thieves glory equally in their origin at some distant day, and proudly trace themselves to a Soames and a Filch, and dwell with romantic glow on their larcenous deeds? A descendant of Soames may have as much pride in recalling the deeds of that distinguished felon in the Strand, as a descendant of a border chief has in recounting his ancestors' levies of black-mail.

Judicial Discretion.—The London Magazine, after some strictures on a severe punishment lately inflicted for a slight offence, proceeds as follows:—Every lawyer who goes a circuit knows that there is as much fashion in hanging and transporting as in the set, shape, substance, and colour of women's caps. At one time it is all the rage to hang; at another to evade justice by quibble. Blood is now the order of the day, and anon the milk of human kindness flows over the most hardened criminals. Lord Ellenborough's doctrine, that it is a matter of perfect indifference to society, whether the innocent or the guilty suffer, the mere example of suffering being all that is required, is the only argument to be offered in defence of this practice. The judge perceives that horse-stealing, or sheep-stealing is much in vogue in a particular district, and he hangs all the horse-stealers, or sheep-stealers, for a season. The felonious public thereupon, observing that horse-stealing, or sheep-stealing, is attended with such disagreeable consequences, apply their parts to some other pursuit; crime takes another set; and when it has got sufficient head in its new direction, the judges hang away for it as before. The main advantage of this is, that the rogues are kept in constant practice in every province of roguery. The judges are their Voelkers—they exercise them in roguery as Voelker exercises his pupils in gymnastics—they suffer none of the muscles of crime to dwindle in repose, or to suffer by too constant and unrelieved an exertion. Whenever the thieves have indulged too much in one line of business, they are reminded of the maxim *ne quid nimis*, by a good batch of hanging. Thus the moving power, the very pendulum of our great machinery of crime, is the rogue swinging on the gallows. His vibrations give but a new jog to felonious ingenuity. In the East, where there are despots equal to our judges, men whose tails are of authority tantamount to our wigs, these things are more philosophically ordered. The punish first offences, drastically it is true, but in a manner which still recommends itself to our secret prejudices. When entertaining a party of distinguished Englishmen, Ali Pacha found some feathers in his pillau; he very naturally turned pale with rage on the occasion, and very properly considering the latitude and longitude, turned round to his attendants, and ordered the cooks to be led out and instantly bow-strung in the court-yard. The English guests, with the impertinent officiousness and disregard for the manners of other people which mark our countrymen, made a tremendous fuss, and begged off the peccant cooks. Bow-stringing a cook in the East is not a greater punishment than discharging one here; but let that pass. As Ali had despotic power, he was quite right in stopping first offences in pillaus. Our despots would overlook first feathers, and only begin laying about them when it had become customary to serve up a whole feather bed. These off-hand Eastern punishments strangely captivate my imagination, particularly when cooks are the parties. I question whether in a good constitutional code there ought to be any law for cooks. What a solacing sight it would be to a guest who had had a bad dinner at a friend's house, on leaving the door, to see the cook dangling from the lamp-iron; or what a polite attention it would be to send out a servant to the disappointed epicure just stepping, sad and unsurfeited, into his carriage, with the message—

"My master's compliments, sir, and he has desired me to put the cook's head in the boot."

Their heads should be taken off with the carving-knife after the first offence, otherwise there can be no security against oiled butter.

The fault of our judges is, that they would not throttle a cook till he or she had poisoned a whole family.

Shadow Catcher.—I was present, some years ago, at the trial of a notorious obeah-man, driven on an estate in the parish of St. David, who, by the overwhelming influence he had acquired over the minds of his deluded victims, and the more potent means he had at command to accomplish his ends, had done great injury among the slaves on the property before it was discovered. One of the witnesses, a negro belonging to the same estate was asked—"Do you know the prisoner to be an obeah-man?"—"Ees, massa, shadow-catcher, true." "What do you mean by a shadow-catcher?"—"Him ha coffin, (a little coffin produced,) him set for catch dem shadow." "What shadow do you mean?" "When him set obeah for summary, (some body,) him catch dem shadow and dem go dead;" and too surely they were soon dead, when he pretended to have caught their shadows, by whatever means it was effected.

Barclay's Slavery.

Life of Bonaparte in the Camp.—The life of Napoleon in the army was simple and without pomp. All persons whatever their rank, had the privilege of approaching him, and addressing him on their interests: he listened, questioned, and decided on the spot; if against the petition, he explained his reasons, and that in such a manner as completely to soften the harshness of refusal. I could never, without admiration, see the private soldier, when his regiment passed in review before the emperor, quit the ranks, approach with a grave and measured pace, and go quite up to him, presenting arms. Napoleon invariably received the petition, and read it through, and granted all just demands. This noble privilege, which he had accorded to bravery and gallantry, gave to each soldier the feeling of his duties, while it served as a check upon superiors, who might have abused their authority.—The simplicity of Napoleon's manners and character was particularly remarkable on those days of march during which the cannon was silent; ever on horseback in the midst of his generals, of his brave aides-de-camp, of the officers of household, and of that young and valiant *elite* of his staff, his gaiety,—I may even presume to say his good humor, captivated all hearts. He often ordered a halt, and sat down under a tree with the prince of Neufchatel. The provisions were spread out before him, and all, from the page to the grand officer, took here and there what they liked. It was a real fete for all of us. Napoleon, throwing from about him every thing that the least colour of intrigue, and by deciding for himself on every occasion, had inspired all the persons of his household with a sentiment of affection, union, and reciprocal cordiality, which made all our relations of the most agreeable nature. The frugality of Napoleon was such, that his taste gave the preference to the most simple viands, and those the most plainly seasoned, as eggs *au miriou or haricots eu salade*. Either of these two dishes, and a little Parmesan cheese, composed almost his daily breakfast. At dinner he ate little, seldom of ragouts, and always of wholesome food. I have often heard him say, that "however small the quantity of nourishment that a man took at dinner, he was certain to take too much." Thus his head was always clear, and his mental application easy, even immediately after rising from table; gifted by nature with a sound and healthy stomach, his nights were as calm as those of an infant; and, by nature, also, he had been favored with a constitution so well adapted to his condition, that one hour of sleep with him recruited the exhaustation of twenty-four of fatigue.—In the midst of the most anxious circumstances, he had the power to sleep at pleasure; and his spirit resumed the most perfect tranquility, as soon as the arrangements were ordered which the crisis demanded.

Anecdotes of the Interior of Napoleon's Palace.

Pope Sixtus V.—This artful and aspiring man, for some time previous to his elevation to the chair of St. Peter, affected not only great meeknes and humility of mind, but likewise much weakness and decrepitude of body. As soon as he was elected Pope, he threw off all appearance of infirmity, walked with an erect attitude and, though 65 years of age, displayed almost the vigor of youth.—Cardinal Farnese said to him, "your holiness seems quite a different sort of a man from what you were a few hours ago." "Yes" replied he, "I was then looking for the keys of paradise, which obliged me to stoop a little; but now I have found them, it is time to look upwards, as I an arrived at the summit of all human glory, and can climb no higher in this world."

Religious Persecution.—The English ambassador demanded of Louis XIV. the liberation of the Protestants who had been condemned to the galleys on account of their religion. "What would the King of Great Britain say, if I asked him to liberate the prisoners in Newgate?" "Sire," replied the ambassador, "the King, my master, would grant your Majesty's request, if you reclaimed them as *your brethren.*"

An ignorant, inquisitive fellow, strolling about the streets of Boston, rambled into a counting room where two gentlemen were looking over some accounts, and seemed engaged in a violent dispute.—The man made his way up to them, speeded over their shoulders, and not seeing so clearly as he wished, put his head between them. One of the gentleman springing up, with one blow landed him across the floor. The fellow got up immediately, and rubbing himself, said, "*I guess I can see as well a little further off.*"

A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked, by one of the Professors—"How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied, *I would send him here to be examined.*

Laughing.—Away with all the systems of Physiognomy and Craniology—if you want to find out a man's character observe his *laugh*. There never was a bad man that could laugh heartily and cheerfully. Laughs are of various species; from the suppressed titter of the boarding-school Miss, to the vociferous hoarse roar of the honest farmer. This latter is the kind of laugh to dispel dull care, and to promote good fellowship. There is no faith to be placed in a man who wont join in it; watch him well when he comes to trade with you. A mere *grin*, without the accompanying sound, is not to be relied on—it is merely an expression of internal selfish exultation; and besides, it has not the effect upon the system, of a good, honest, convulsive laugh.

Refinement.—Should any one doubt the fact, that the people of the United States are the most learned, enlightened and classical people under heaven, let him peruse the effusions that are daily emanating from our political presses. Apollo and his handmaids, that were wont in olden time to caper about on the summit of the Phocian mount, treading on flowers, breathing fragrance, and conversing with gods, have now become mere scullions and scavengers in the service of Adams and Jackson; *ex gratia*—an "Adams man" says,

Had General Jackson New Orleans lost,
The Presidential path he'd never crossed;
To which a Jackson man responds,
If Henry Clay had died at *Ghent*,
Would Adams have been Presi-*dent?*

Most sublime couplets! equal to the magnificent maxim of Monsieur Jean Lenoir, the celebrated reformer—who declares, that

First, to make men think at all,
Is, of all things, the prin-ci-*pal.*

Or, the rhyme of the Kentucky Songster.

Come all ye bold Kentuckians, I'd have you for to know,
That for to fight the enemy, we're going for to go.

Bos. Evening Bulletin.

The *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 8th January, in acknowledging the receipt of the President's Message, at the opening of Congress, says—

"Mr. Adams is able to make the grateful acknowledgment for his country, that "as large and liberal a portion of enjoyment has been mingled in its cup, as the indulgence of heaven has, perhaps, ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth:" and we think every man well acquainted with the state of different nations will allow, that there is no country in the world more prosperous, or bearing more unequivocal marks of an honest, wise, and good government, than the United States of America. Now that which (beside its general prosperity) distinguishes the republic above all other countries is, the perfect openness and publicity in the proceedings of the government and of all public bodies, the absolute accountability of such bodies to their constituents, the people, and the free and beneficial operation of public opinion on their acts. The President's Message is crowded with facts relative to every department of the national affairs—foreign, commercial, diplomatic, civil, military, naval, financial, even down to the projects of roads and canals. No negociation appears too delicate to be concealed; no financial operation or public bargain has the slightest veil thrown over it. All is open, because all is honest; and, what is more useful to observe, all is honest, because all is open. Experience is there proving every day, that public superintendence is the best safeguard for the virtue, and the strongest incentive to the diligence of public functionaries."

From the Marylander.

We recommend the following eloquent remarks, delivered in the British House of Peers, by that truly great man, Lord Mansfield, at a period of great excitement and embarrassment, to the consideration of many conspicuous actors on our own political arena. To some of our readers they are doubtless familiar—to others they may be new.

"If the noble Lord means, by popularity, the applause bestowed by afer, ages on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in that race; to what purpose, all trying time can alone determine: but if he means that mushroom popularity which is raised without merit, and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken. I defy the noble lord to point out a single action in my life, where the popularity of the times ever had the smallest influence on my determinations. I thank God I have a more permanent and steady rule for my conduct—the dictates of my own breast. Those who have foregone that pleasing adviser, and given up their minds to the slavery of every popular impulse, I sincerely pity—I pity them still more, if vanity leads them to mistake the shouts of a mob for the trumpet of Fame. Experience might inform them, that many who have been saluted with the huzzas of a crowd one day, have received their execrations the next: and many, who by the popularity of their times, have been held up as spotless patriots, have, nevertheless, appeared on the historian's page, when truth has triumphed over delusion, the assassins of liberty. Why, then, can the noble lord think I am ambitious of present popularity, that echo of folly and shadow of renown?"

In the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Haile proposed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That, hereafter, no member of this House shall be permitted to speak longer than one hour on any one question; and that all questions upon resolutions except such as have been referred to a Committee of the whole House, shall be put without debate."

At a recent public meeting in London, of the Israelites of that city, an orator having become tiresome, one of the audience cried out, efficaciously,—"*We wont hear no more of your nonsense, Sure.*" A Mr. Cohen, too, having fatigued the assembly, it was *moved* and *carried*, that Mr. Cohen should not again address the meeting; whereupon the Chairman said to him, with great formality and emphasis—"*Mr. Cohen, you are not to speak any more this evening.*" The emperor Napoleon, having heard that Lalande, the astronomer, was garrulous in the National Institute, ordered that he should not be permitted any longer to address that body. Despotic power has its salutary uses.

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